

GOV. BLACK'S FOREST BOODLE DISTRIBUTED.



Collis P. Huntington's House Boat on Raquette Lake.

Woodruff Handles the Million Dollars' Worth of Preserves, and Thinks \$6 an Acre Cheap for Durant's Samples.

Denuded Forests and Rocky Mountain Tops Are Good Enough for the People, but He Wants Sumner Lake for a Fishing Camp.

Plenty of Land Offered at \$1.50 an Acre—Mystery of Governor Black's Board of Forest Preserve Bill Explained by the Secret Acts of His Junketing Commission—Will He Stop the Deal?

By Julius Chambers.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23.—"One million dollars in that deal!"

Such was the exclamation of every "practical" politician at Albany last Spring, when Governor Black's Adirondack Preserve Board bill was introduced.

The measure never was referred to by the members of the Legislature under any other name than "Governor Black's bill." He forced the measure through the Legislature by methods that put Tweed's memory to shame. He sent for men who objected and flattered that the success of legislation desired by them was contingent upon an affirmative vote for his bill. It became a law on April 8, 1897, and is known as "Chapter 220, Laws of New York."

A Remarkable Cabal.

The act creates a special commission of three men, to be named by the Governor and to be known as "The Forest Preserve Board." Entire power of appointment and removal is vested in the Governor. No salaries, but unlimited expenses, are allowed. The Board may employ all the clerical and other help it desires. It must report to the Governor once a year, in January, and the public is told to mind its own business the rest of the calendar year.

Over the Adirondack Mountains this tripartite is given complete dominion. Land embraced within certain arbitrary lines drawn on the maps has already been defined and established as a park by the fisheries, game and forest law. Any land, structures or waters within these lines in commission is authorized to acquire for the State, by purchase or otherwise.

This Board may enter on and take possession of any land, structures and waters in the territory embraced in the Adirondack Park, and, once acquired, no land shall ever be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of, and the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. The commissioners must obey the Constitution, especially article 7, section 7.

A Million to Spend.

So multifarious and remarkable are the powers conferred on this board that a column's space would not enumerate them. It can take any man's lands, lakes or buildings by merely serving a notice upon him, settling all disputes as to the value of the property so seized as it may deem best. (Sec. 4 and 5.)

To carry out its schemes and to render the deal practical, \$1,000,000 is appropriated.

The act was unnecessary, because the Fish, Game and Forest Commission was quite competent to deal with forest preservation.

The large sum of money appropriated and the selection of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, Fish Commissioner Charles B. Smith and State Engineer C. W. Adams as the secret cabal that was to deliberate and decide in private, to serve notices of ejectment without warning and to buy lands from their friends at big prices, if they chose, aroused suspicion as to the integrity of Governor Black's purpose.

These suspicions are confirmed by investigations that have been prosecuted for several weeks among the Adirondacks, and searches that have been made in the records of the County Clerk's office at Lake Pleasant, the seat of Hamilton County.

Events of Last Spring.

The fact is recalled, now, that when this bill was before the Legislature there was much real and earnest opposition; but fictitious antagonism was nursed, so that, "apparently," the measure had full consideration, while the honest opponents got "bluffed." I was in Albany at the time, and saw that a powerful lobby on the ground openly worked against the bill; but as it had no money to spend it was, obviously, acting as a blind.

The Governor's party represented that this so-called "lobby" was hired by timber thieves and speculators, who were trying to rob the State of valuable forest lands. The Governor insisted that he was bound to prevent this, and when the show of argument in Senate and Assembly committees had been gone through, the bill was passed out of hand and Mr. Black signed it at once.

This was the first deal of the new Administration carried out.

Who Were the "Thieves?"

As a matter of demonstrable fact, the majority of the opponents of the bill represented a respectable portion of the citizens of this State and as important business interests as any that can be named. Among them were the so-called "timber thieves" of Governor Black's imagination were Warren Miller, Finch, Price & Co., William Bohren, the Emersons, of Warrensburg, Edward S. McKim, of New York, and many others.

No fair-minded man in this city is likely to take the Governor's estimate of such men.

These people had bought their forest lands many years ago, in many cases directly from the State, purchased them in good faith and with the idea of profiting by what they believed would be the increased value in future years. Many of the enterprises they created are necessary to the interests of the State of New York, and as the law of eminent domain fully provides for such emergency as the Governor declares to exist, no possible reason exists

ling not a tree standing in their track, with a trail of fire following their path that completes the destruction of anything that may have been overlooked.

These representations are kept constantly before the public by people who have access of their own to the newspapers. They have the public believe that lumbermen pay for forest lands just for the fun of setting fire to them, and, Nero like, seeing their own burn.

If, indeed, any person seriously believes such tales, he might be taken through a forest country that had been recently leveled in a proper manner and he would never know that a tree had been removed. No one dreads fire more than the lumbermen!

How the Scheme Began.

Well, Governor Black had his bill and his boodle, and he named the men to disburse it. The boodle commission went to the Adirondacks in July, and visited Herkimer, Hamilton and Hamilton counties. I have been carefully over every foot of their trail, and if their purpose was to inspect lands on the Hudson River watershed it was a very odd and eccentric way of doing it.

Not a drop of rain that falls in Franklin County reaches the Hudson. Every stream and lake in Herkimer County north of Hamilton, which is less than twenty miles from the southern line of the Adirondack Park, empties its waters into the River St. Lawrence or Lake Ontario.

In Hamilton County the official map shows that the Hudson watershed extends to further than the ridge south of Blue Mountain Lake, and that all the great lakes in its northern part feed the Canadian river.

Yet, in the exercise of its power, these commissioners agreed to purchase from William West Durant, son of the late Thomas Clark Durant, of freight broker and Fulton Pacific fame, about 20,000 acres owned by Durant, chiefly in Township 6 of Hamilton County. They undertook to buy merely the forest lands, the lakes all being reserved, together with timber and road rights and privileges.

Exactly What This Means.

This means that the public will be prevented from using the lakes and the streams entering them for travel or pleasure. But the amazing fact is: Not more than a square mile of lands in this township, thus purchased, is in the Hudson watershed. All its lakes drain into the Moose or Black rivers, and thence north to Lake Ontario. Any money paid, or agreed to be paid, for such lands will be expended in a manner contrary to the intent and purpose of the statutes governing the purchase of lands for the protection of the Hudson watershed—about which Governor Black is deeply interested.

A reason for the Durant purchase may appear later when we visit Sumner Lake and learn that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff says he has bought a tract of land there, including a part of the lake, for \$12 an acre, "showing how cheaply the adjacent lands were purchased for the State."

This Price a Piece.

And this purchase is proposed in face of startling facts that came to my hands in the County Clerk's office at Lake Pleasant Court House. There I found that the Board of Forest Preserve have been offered the following lands, all lots, with one exception, at \$1.50 per acre:

Morgan Lumber Company offers 10,000 acres in the Oxbow tract (which drains into the Hudson), comprising 50 lots, at \$1.50 per acre.

George W. Ostrander, of Albany, offers lots 5 and 6 of Lot 1, Albany, comprising 800 acres, and including some improvements, for \$2,000.

P. J. Morris, of Albany, offers 800 acres south of Blue Mountain Lake, for \$1.50 per acre. City of Albany offers 400 acres in the Hudson watershed, Hamilton County, at \$1.50 per acre.

These the Board of Forest Preserve



Vandalism That is Tolerated in the Adirondacks.

This view is made from a photograph taken on the private road built last year by W. W. Durant, under an old grant, through State land. A careful estimate of the quantity of timber destroyed along the eleven miles of road show it to equal that grown on 5,000 acres. For cutting some firewood in the State forest last Winter eleven citizens of Long Lake Village were arrested, some of them thrown into jail and several compelled to mortgage their homes to settle with the Forest Commissioners. W. W. Durant has not even been threatened with arrest.

The very best of reasons exist for believing that they had.

Webb and Durant.

The purchase of \$800,000 worth of property from Dr. Webb and the recent agreement to purchase about 20,000 acres of worthless mountain lands at \$6 per acre made by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff with W. W. Durant confirm this supposition.

This is very startling and will shock even Governor Black.

The facts are these: Dr. Webb brought a suit against the State of New York for damages said to have been caused by a State dam, and it was mysteriously settled by the Commonwealth taking the land in question of Dr. Webb's hands and paying the amount stated above.

Has a "Black" Look.

Of course, it is merely a coincidence that Governor Black's personal investigations in the Adirondacks last Winter were made in a private car over Dr. Webb's road.

Another very strange fact was that the lands of W. W. Durant were reserved before the bill was in the Governor's hands.

That may have been a coincidence, also. Such "coincidences" justify a close scrutiny of Governor Black's subsequent conduct and of the actions of his specially created committee.

This has been made, and, despite the secret character of the proceedings of this board and the arrogance of the petty lawyer of Troy, who now occupies the Governor's chair, enough has been ascertained to warrant a thorough investigation by an impartial and incorruptible committee—not appointed by President of the Senate Woodruff or Speaker of the Assembly O'Grady.

Victims of Ignorance.

What is the truth regarding these forests?

As a matter of fact all the damage that can be done by the woodman's axe to the Adirondack forests was perpetrated twenty years ago. The popular fancy is that the lumbermen, as in hand, tramp about the forest leveling it to the ground, leav-



Type of Adirondack Guide.

These men regard the lakes and rivers as the natural highways of the wilderness. This picture is made from a photograph of one of the best known guides in the mountains, who piloted the Journal correspondent to South Inlet.

would be ample to buy all the unimproved lands in the State. As early as 1891 legislators agreed that as much as \$15,000,000 might be necessary.

Buy, but No Jobs.

This enormous expense would not be opposed by the taxpayers of this State, if they knew the money was honestly and judiciously expended. Public opinion is strongly in favor of the Adirondack Park, but it is opposed to the junketing Commissioners that visit the homes of the great land nabobs of the mountains, are dined and wined by them, provided with camp sites at nominal rates and then induced to agree to buy large tracts of utterly worthless mountain tops, upon which nobody ever can make their Summer homes—the nabobs keeping all the lake fronts, closing up the navigable streams with booms, and preserving road and timber rights.

In plain, simple language that a child can understand, the State has been sold all the useless tracts, thereby relieving the seller of the taxes while the land nabobs have the valuable water fronts, to which the deer, running wild in the State lands, must come to drink and where they may be killed. The lakes and streams become sealed to the public.

Indeed, the State lands cannot be reached through them, if we may judge by the methods adopted by W. W. Durant, at South Inlet, Raquette Lake. It is worth examining this case to see how the land nabobs treat the people of the State, who are not on Boards.

What Durant Has Done.

At that place can be found one of the most remarkable instances of arbitrary seizure of a natural highway that has occurred in the State of New York. Mr. Durant has placed a boom of heavy logs across the mouth of the outlet of Mohegan and Shog Lake, at the point where this navigable stream enters Raquette Lake. This creek has been regarded as a highway of travel for more than a generation; but when I visited the place a few days ago, an armed guard was there with orders to shoot me if I attempted to pass. I had been told across Raquette Lake in a half mile of wind, into "South Park," as that arm of

The conduct of W. W. Durant demonstrated the absurdity of the State purchasing the land and leaving nabobs like him in possession of the lakes and waterways through for the State. The very idea of a public park, owned by the State, dotted all over with signs forbidding people to fish or hunt or to roam at will through its lakes and forests. No fences exist, and a man with the best intentions is liable to be guilty of trespassing on the park.

The Summer Lake purchase will be considered at another time, and the tour of the Commissioners and the legislative committee, that followed their trail to the whitewash their work will receive attention.

Astrolaters have found out that desirable clients can be secured through Journal want ads.

seely announced in the Sunday Journal. Farrington said "No!"

Wealthy Neighbors.

Across a mile and a half of whitecaps I could see the cedar turrets of "Pine Knot," the camp of Collis P. Huntington, and I knew that he was there because his two private cars were on a siding at Fulton Chain Station on Dr. Webb's Adirondack railroad. Quarter of a mile off his landing a great houseboat stood out the water like a structure on a rock. It was fully 100 feet long, and served as a refuge when the mosquitoes were distressing.

"Pine Knot" is a creation of W. W. Durant, and near Murray's "Golden Beach" is a large camp, now closed, belonging to the same man. He keeps far away from the forest he loves so well.

The padlocked inlet is 200 feet wide. A tall, white post marks one end of the log barrier. Nearby is a copy of the notice to trespassers that has become so common about Raquette and Blue Mountain lakes.

This log-boom has proved a bad example for other owners of large tracts, as I was told at the Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, that former Adjutant-General McAlpine had started to put log booms across streams traversing his property on Long Lake, and had thereby incurred the enmity of his neighbors. This is unfortunate for Mr. McAlpine has been heretofore popular.

"I shall blow the Durant and McAlpine logs to pieces when I have occasion to enter those streams," exclaimed one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of the region. He spoke with much feeling.

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"My improvement has been beyond what I had any reason to expect. All the people of the house where I lived in Jersey City noticed and spoke of the wonderful improvement in my hearing."

The above testimony was given by Rev. Mr. Long last week just before he left New York for his home in the South. He continues the treatment at home, and a letter received from him a few days ago says:

"The improvement in my hearing still keeps constantly on."

MRS. CAPTAIN BURG GRATIFIED FOR RESTORED HEARING.

Mrs. Captain C. S. Burg ("Mrs. Strandberg"), 312 West 22d street, N. Y. C.—"There never was a sound sweeter to a human being than the ticking of the big clock in our dining room is to me, because it tells me that my hearing has been restored."

Copeland the only way that I could tell whether or not it was running was to watch its face. I could not hear one sound from it.

"People had to holler at me and repeat four or five times over before I could understand what was said."

"My deafness resulted from abscesses, which broke and discharged very offensive matter. Both ears finally became affected."

"My hearing has been restored completely, and not only that, but the terrible noises which sounded as though something had burst in my head have been completely stopped."

DEAFNESS AND TINNITUS.

Mrs. Philip Greiner, 159 Covert street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "My right ear was almost totally deaf and my left ear very hard of hearing. Noises in my head like the buzzing of a sawmill."

of heavy stable at Nos. 148-150 West Twentieth street, New York City. "Two years ago I had the grippe and it left me with catarrh which affected my nose, causing a constant dripping in my throat that interfered with my breathing and my sleep. My improvement under the Copeland Treatment has been such that I now breathe freely and sleep peacefully."

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A SECOND MONOGRAPH ON DEAFNESS WILL BE READY FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION TO-MORROW.

The Copeland Medical Institute, Doctor W. H. Copeland, Doctor E. E. Gardner, Doctor Hunter St. John, Consulting Physicians.

Offices:—79 Fifth Avenue, between 15th and 16th Streets. 315 Madison Avenue, corner of 42d Street, New York. Office hours—Daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

UNTIL OCT. 1st, \$5 A MONTH.

Why the Length of Time Is Not Unreasonably Short—The Treatment Given Under the \$5 Rate Not a Cheap Treatment, but the New and Wonderful Treatment That Has Thrilled the World with Its Record of Cures.

Under this offer of the \$5 rate, made for a brief period for reasons already stated, Doctor Copeland is giving all the splendid treatment—the New Treatment, that has awakened the attention of the whole world.

He is giving this treatment, the very expense of which in preparation compelled him two years ago to raise his fees, and he is giving it during this period under the \$5 rate.

Let there be no misunderstanding about this.

Doctor Copeland is not accommodating his practice to the rate. He is giving the rate for this period, maintaining the practice and treatment at the same standard that it was under the higher rate.

It is "The Treatment that Cures" that all who are taking advantage of this rate are getting—the wonderful treatment—

That has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from these hundreds of thousands of cases of Catarrh in the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs—

That reaches every sore spot, from

the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs and innermost recesses of the middle ear, and instead of irritating and inflaming and feeding the fires of disease, soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

Doctor Copeland is giving under this rate as well the benefit of the Discovery in Deafness which has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from these hundreds of thousands of cases of impaired hearing.

There is no injustice in the time of the opportunity being short, because all patients who place themselves under treatment before October 1 are to be treated UNTIL CURED at the rate of \$5 a month. It is simply that the time limit of application is definitely set.

All new patients applying for treatment and all old patients renewing treatment before October 1 will be treated UNTIL CURED at the uniform rate of \$5 a month, medicines included. This offer will only be maintained, however, during the month of September.

REV. N. M. LONG CAME TO NEW YORK TO BE CURED OF DEAFNESS.

Rev. N. M. Long, pastor of the Congregational Church, Memphis, Tenn., came to New York to be cured of deafness by Doctor Copeland. While under treatment he lived at 291 York street, Jersey City. He says:

"Nineteen years ago the discharge of a gun near my head made my right ear deaf; ten years later my left ear became hard of hearing."

"When I came to New York to be treated by Doctor Copeland I was almost totally deaf in both ears."

"Now I can readily understand conversation, and I find that with my right ear, which I feared would remain stone deaf

forever, I can hear every word that is spoken to me in a clear voice."

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MR. BRINKERHOFF WAS TOLD HE COULD NOT LIVE IN THIS CLIMATE.

John Brinkerhoff, 359 South 5th street, Brooklyn, E. D., salesman in Grand Bazaar, Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.—

Hermann Geiger, 145 Fulton Street, N. Y. City, testifies to Doctor Copeland's skill in curing Catarrh.

"Four years ago one of the best-known doctors in Brooklyn told me that I could not live three months unless I went to a warm and dry climate."

"For two years I went from doctor to doctor, and was examined and treated at the different hospitals in Brooklyn and New York, and by the most famous physicians in both cities."

"They all said I had consumption, and that I must die. I had night sweats, I had severe pains under my shoulder blades, I lost my voice, I had a terrible racking cough that kept me awake nights and disturbed me all day. I had no appetite, and what little I did eat I vomited almost immediately. I was reduced to ninety-eight pounds."

"Under the Copeland treatment I have regained my weight—weighing to-day one hundred and sixteen pounds—I have a good appetite; I digest my food perfectly; I sleep soundly all night; I have no more night sweats; my voice is strong and clear."

"My case is known to hundreds in the Eastern District, and they all regard my recovery as little short of a miracle."

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVERE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA.

Louis Hartung, Floral Park, Long Island, had fourteen years. His father says: "For two years Louis suffered terribly from Bronchial Asthma. It was necessary for him to sit up in a chair all night, and you could hear him breathe two or three rooms away because of the wheezing in his chest."

"Now the wheezing is entirely stopped, he breathes without any effort and sleeps soundly all night lying down in bed. Doctor Copeland has cured him and